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WASHINGTON.

NO VOTES ON THE TARIFF BILL-NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE-ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON THE PA'PAL MISSION-THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX WILL-A SOUTHERN PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION-MR. HULBURD APPOINTED CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY-THE JAFFA COLONY. .

By TREBURADE TO THE TREEDOM. Wednesday, Jan., 30, 1867. In the Senate to-day a resolution was introduced calling for a copy of the letter which drew the letter of inquiry from Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley, and in offering it Mr. Swaner said he had received what he believed to be accopy of the very same letter, but had paid no attention whatever to it, not deeming the source worth f of the least credit. Mr. Brown introduced a bill for the construction of a Government Telegraph I ane between New-York and Washington. It is the oh I bill of the last and previous sessions. The Gold bill was reported adversely from the Finance Committ se, and is therefore dead. The Tariff bill came up pat 1 o'clock, and was discussed until 5, when a rece a till 7 was taken. Mr. Sumner failed in an effort to reduce the tariff on Nova Scotla ceal to 50 cents per tun. The question was debated for an hous or more, but the vote was nearly two to one aga hast the change. The duty on wrought iron ser aps was increased to \$8 per tun. Other additions of dess importance were made, as on coarse linen and on Iglassware.

The House went to work in earnest to-day. A large sumber of bills were reported from committees, and ardered to be printed in order to be in readiness to be acted upen; also a number of bills were introduced by individual members, and were referred to their appropriate committees.

There are only 27 working days left the present Congress, and any bill about which there exists any doubt as to its receiving the President's signature must be passed before the 25d of February or be deleased by constitutional limit, in case the President will not sign. Several very important bills are yet to be acted upon, among which the Tariff, Internal Revenue, and Civil Tenure of Office bills, and several of the principal appropriation bills, In order to get these definitely settled, it will be necessary for the House to commence its regular night sessions next week. Te-day the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and several other appropriation bills, were under discussion. A somewhat lengthy debate was had on the proposition to abolish the mission to Rome. It was finally agreed to hereafter retain only a Consul at that point. An attempt was made to have a night session, but it failed.

Commissioner Rollins was in conference with the Ways and Means Committee to-day in regard to the Internal Revenue Tax bill. The Committee have thus far passed upon but a few articles which it proposed to put into the free list. The Commissioner informed them that there was a great falling off of the sevenue receipts within the last 60 days, and, from present indications, it was likely to diminsh still more during the next six or nine months, on account of thegeneral stagnation of business. The Commit tee have therefore decided not to pass upon any articles until they get the Tariff bill, and then it is likely but little if any reduction will be made on the leading articles. The sub-committee are still engaged examing into the whisky tax. It will be some days before they will be ready to report. Commissioner Rollins is in conference with them every evening. He is opposed to making reductions at present in the tax. He favors stringent legislation, believing it will put a stop to frands. The Committee, however, are very much divided on the question, and it is doubtful what they will recommend.

The Finance Committee of the Senate were again in session to-day, and went into the examination of a number of brokers from New-York upon the subject of the sale of gold. The book publishers of our large cities are nov

here in strong force, endeavoring to effect a change in the tariff on books, which is now 25 per cent a valorem.

The Republican State Committee of New-Hamp shire have ordered 10,000 copies of Judge Shellabar ger's speech, delivered last Saturday in the House of Representatives, on Stevens's Reconstruction bill, for circulation during the existing campaign in that State. The same number has also been ordered by the delegation of loyal Arkansas men now in this city.

A caucus of the Democratic members of Congress was held this evening at the rooms of the Judiciary Committee. Judge Niblack of Indiana presided About 25 members were present. The discussion was free but rather informal, and resulted in no definite action. The chief matter of interest was the propriety of calling a national convention. The caucus

adjourned to meet next Monday night.

There has been in this city, for some days, quite a number of leading Southern men, who are engaged in arranging a new plan of adjustment, which will probably be submitted to the joint Reconstruction Committee of Congress, which is to meet in a few days. It has been shown to a number of Republicans, and approved by them. It is based upon the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Hulburd, who has been Acting Controller of the Currency for some time, was to-day nominated by the President to that position.

Wm. Harbeson, who has been Deputy Collector of Philadelphia for the last 15 or 20 years, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia vice Wm. P. Johnston rejected. Mr. Harbeson's appointment was recommended by nearly all the commercial men in Philadelphia.

The President said, to a prominent physician of Louisiana and to others, in recent interviews, that the worst thing he ever did in his life was to pardon Mayor Monroe of New-Orleans, and then sustain him in his wicked career. He indicated much sorrow at the course things have taken in New-Orleans, without having expressed any regrets at his own connec-

tion with the crimes committed there.

There are large delegations of paper-makers here from various parts of the country, in view of the approaching purchase, for the use of the Government Printing-office, of 60,000 reams of paper. The purchases will be concluded on the 13th of February.

In view of the many frauds attempted to be practiced upon paymasters by the presentation of forged or worthless papers of both officers and enlisted men, the Paymaster-General has issued the following

Bereafter, when a paymaster pays an officer who is not on duty in his District, he will immediately report the payment to the Paymaster-General, together with the character, date, and number of the order on which he makes the payment. Paymasters will make no myments to officers unknown to them, unless they are identified to their satisfaction. Payments to spurious or unauthorized persons are, of course, at the risk of the officers making them, who will be held rigidly to account for the amount of such erroneous payments.

h erroneous payments. One of the most important cases yet presented to the Court of Claims, is now being argued. It is a claim for \$2,000,000 as damages against the Government, for the seizure by the War Department in 1856, of a large tract of land at the Cascades of Columbia River, Washington Territory, which has since been occupied by the Government as a military post. The land being the property of George W. Johnson, the claimant. D. E. Somes, Fred. P. Stanton, and Gen. Butler, are the claimants' attorneys. The case was opened on Tuesday morning by Mr. Stanton, who was replied

that locality, and stop, if possible, the threatened war throughout the Indian country.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a commu nication, transmitting a copy of the correspondence relative to the alleged recent immigration of citizen of the United States to the dominions of the Sublime Porte, for the purpose of settling and acquiring landed property there, which opens with a communication from Mr. Beaubocher, Consul at Jerusalem, to Mr. Seward, advising him of the arrival at Jaffa, on Sept. 22, 1866, of a colony of Americans from Maine, whose debarkation took place without any interference from the authorities of the local Government, Oct. 23. The Consul sends the names of 160 Americans forming the colony, intending to make a permanent settlement. Mr. Morris, American Min ister at Constantinople, transmits a note of his Royal Highness Ali Packa, relative to the colony, and states that, on application of Senator Morrill and the Rev. Mr. Adams on behalf of the colony for a grant of land for the use of the latter, a negative answer from the Minister of Foreign Affairs was transmitted prior to the departure of the colony from the United States. The note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs notifies Mr. Morris that the Imperial Government cannot consent to the establishment of a colony in Palestine. On Dec. 2, Mr. Beaubacher writes that the families forming the colony are in a frightful state of misery, and that he was about to proceed upon an inquest at Jaffa. Numerous complaints have been made by the families against Mr. Adams, the promoter of the scheme. On Dec. 7, Mr. Adams sends to Mr. Seward a petition presented to the American Consul at Jerusalem, praying for the removal of Mr. Lowenthal, Vice-Consul at Jaffa, for reasons given in the paper presented, and the apointment of Mr. Mark Wentworth, On Dec. 12, Mr. Morris incloses a statement of the condition of the colony, and stating that he had suggested the sale of their effects to defray the expenses of the parties back to the United States. On Jan. 14, Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Morris that the condition of the unhappy people is indeed pitiable, and demands our sympathy, but that there is no law authorizing the Consul at Jaffa to extend to them on behalf of the

Senator Morgan held a party to-night which was very large and brilliant. Chief-Justico Chase held a reception to-night which was also largely attended. The reception, last evening, of James C. Wetmore, Ohio State Agent, was attended by Attorney-General Stansberry, Chief-Justice Chase, and many other Ohio gentlemen of distinction.

Government of the United States the pecuniary relief

for which they have applied to him.

The Board of Trade of Washington had its first annual dinner this evening. This Society is composed of the moneyed and property men of the District. Some 200 guests occupied seats at the table. John H. Semmes presided, and speeches were made in reply to toaste by Senator Patterson of New-Hampshire, Messis. Farnsworth and Rice, Members of the House, John W. Forn ey, Mayor Wallach, and others.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 80.

CREDENTIALS OF AN ALABAMA SENATOR. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the Governor of Alabama transmitting the certificate of election of John Anthony Winston as Sciustor from Ala-bama, for six years from March 4, 1867. It was ordered to lie upon the table.

to lie upon the table.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the President's veto of the Nebraska bill, and its reading was commenced, when Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) moved that it be printed and laid upon the table.

Mr. SUMNEE (Rep., Mass.) said, it has to be read sometime or other, and we may as well listen to it now as any other time.

any other time.

Mr. WADE said, if anybody wants to hear it read I

have no objections.

Mr. BUCKALLW (Dem. Pa.) said, let it be read.

The CHAIR said the reading of the message is arked for, and it will be read.

The message was then read, and on motion of Mr. WADE was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table. PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES—OREGON SENATOR.

Petitions and remonstrances on the subject of the tariff, urrency, etc., were presented and referred. Mr. NESMITH (Dem., Oregon) presented the creden-als of Helay W. Corbett, Senator elect from Oregon

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING-THE GOLD BILL. GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING—THE GOLD BILL.

It was ordered that the response of the Secretary of the Freasury to the resolution of inquiry as to the Government advertising in the city papers of Washington, be

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) from the Finance Con mittee, reported the bill of the House known as the Gold bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

DEFACING OR FORGING THE CURRENCY.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.), the Senate reconsidered the vote by which the bill to punish certain crimes against the currency and securities of the United States, which was passed on Monday. The object was to make certain amendments. The punishment for forgery of Government notes and securities was changed from it to 10 years' imprisonment, and from \$10,000 to \$5,000 fine. For publishing placards or other advertisements in his similitude of bonds or notes of the Government. the fine was reduced from \$1,000 to \$100. For printing or writing any advertisement upon a Government note or bond, from \$300 to \$100. For unauthorized use of dies or implements used in the manufacture of Government securities, the punishment was reduced from 15 years to 10 years imprisonment; and for having such dies or implements possession, from 15 years to 10 years, and not exceeding \$5,000 fine.

The bill new goes back to the House for concurrence. fine, bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in

these amendments.

THE MOTLEY-SEWARD CORRESPONDENCE,
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution that the
President be requested to communicate to the Senate, I
not in his opinion incompatible with the public interests
a copy of the letter in which the Secretary of Stad
Sounded his recent inquiries addressed to Mr. Motley, wit
regard to his conversation and opinion, with the name of
the writer.

gard to his conversation and opinion, with the name of its writer.

Mr. SUMNER rose, when Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) aid: "Let it be adopted."

Mr. SUMNER Bo say I. I have the honor to be a friend f Mr. Motley, and therefore I introduced that resolution. am also a Senator of the United States, and I deem it ay duty to inquire on what authority the Secretary of tate addressed that letter to one of our representatives broad. I received a letter identical in language, I suppose, with the one to which the Secretary refers. It was different to the free interest of Foreign Relations. It was from a person so enirtly obscure that I regarded it as nothing but anonynous, and I threw it into the fire. The Secretary of State ass made it the basis of inquiries addressed to Mr. Motley which I will not here characterize. I wish to see the effect.

tter. Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.)—I have no objection to the Here the morning hour expired, and the CHAIR an-nounced that the regular order was before the Senate. Mr. SUMNER asked that the resolution be passed. The CHAIR said it could only be considered by unani-

Mr. CONNESS.—Then I shall object, because without making any speech the resolution might have passed, making a speech the Senator has challenged replies fro other Senators. So the resolution goes over until to-m

other Schators. So the resolution goes over until to-morrow.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill to establish a Department of Education at the City of Washington for the purpose of collecting such statistics as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country. Provision is made for the appointment of a Commissioner of Education at a salary of \$4,000, one chief clerk at \$2,000, one clerk at \$1,800, and one at \$1,600. The Commissioner is to make amual report to Congress, embodying the result of investigations and labors, &c.

vestigations and labors, &c.

SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of so restraining by law the act of the 2d of March, 1863, so that the same shall not confer the right of removal from a Court of any State an indictment for sale of spirituous liquors under the laws of said States, to the Supreme Court of the United States, before trial of the same in the State Courts.

The Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

PAYING A BILL.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the payment to Henry IP. Blanchard for services as Marsbal at Canton, China, from Feb. 22, 1858, to July 1, 1860, the sum of \$2,554.24.

Tuesday morning by Mr. Stanton, who was replied to by the Government solicitor, and his deputy. Gen. Butler made a very elaborate and forcible argument to-day, and will probably close the case for the claimant to-morrow.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is engaged in the exponiment of a Commission, to be composed of three eminent eitizens and two military officers of prominence, to go to Fort Phil. Kearney, with the view of a full and complete inventigation into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent massacre at that post, as well as to take into considerable between the disturbed condition of Indian affairs in the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. That the Postmaster-General shall establish offices of prominence, to go to Fort Phil. Kearney, with the view of a full and complete inventigation into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent massacre at that post, as well as to take into considerable in the United States, or the same and procure agents and operators therefor. That all messages sent over the line shall be facts and circumstances connected with the recent massacre at that post, as well as to take into considerable in the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. That the postmaster General shall construct a telegraph line between the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route united to said the existing laws in relation to mail routes the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route of the cities named, and the said line shall be a ma

appropriated to carry the Tprovisions of the bill into Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE TARIFF. The Tariff bill was then taken up. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Sumner to reduce the tax on bituminous val, mined at any point thirty degrees or less east of Washington, to fifty cents per tun.

After debate it was discreed to: Yeas, 11; Nays, 25, as follows: (Reps., Roman; Dems. Italie.)

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) moved to amend by increasng the duty on borax from 7 cents to 10 cents per pound. It was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by increasing the duty n borax, crude or tincal, from 3 to 5 cents per pound. It was agreed to. Mr. CONNESS moved to increase the duty on Boracle

acid from \$10.5 cents per pound. It was agreed to.
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) moved to amend
by striking out and inserting as follows: Strike out these
paragraphs: "On paving stores, slabs, and flags not ressed, and on Nova Scotia stone, Caen stone, and all building stones not cut and dressed, 20 per cent ad valorem. On building, paving, and monumental stones of every description, cut or dressed, \$2 per tun of 13 cubic feet," and insert in Hen of the above paragraph that the duty on free stone and all other stone, except that used for monumental purposes, shall be \$4 per tun.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of—Yeas, 18;

Nays, 14.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on old scrap fron from \$3 per tun, as in the bill, to \$4 per tun, for cast iron, and \$8 per tun for It was agreed to by a vote of 18 year to 15 nays, as fol-

faris, Pulterest, Stewart, Stewart, Stewart, Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) noved to amend by putting all books printed prior to 1840 on the free list. It was did

all books printed prior to 1840 on the free list. It was disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend the 23d
section by inserting a clause that, to ascertain the undervaluation therein provided against, the Secretary of the
Treasury may employ such experts as he may deem advisable. It was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to
make the duty on all brown and bleached linens, ducks,
canvas, paddings, eat-bottoms, etc., when valued at 30
cents, per yard, 4 cents per yard, and 25 per cent ad valorem, and when over 20 cents per yard, 6 cents per yard,
and 40 per cent ad valorem. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. Ya.) moved to increase the duty
on all articles of glass—cut, suprayed, painted, colored,
printed, stained, silvered, or glided, not including plateglass silvered, or looking-glass plates—from 40 to 50 per
cent ad valorem. cent at valuesem.

Before 'lisposing of the above, Mr. WILLEY moved to amend by auding a paragraph, as follows: "On all flint-glass ware, phan and pressed, not cut or printed, 40 per cent ad valorem." It was agreed to.

A recess was then taken until 7 p. in.

cent ad valorem." It was agreed to.

A recess was then taken antil 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

THE INDIAN WAR—HECIPROCITY IN THE PACIFIC.

Thirteen Senators were present at 7 o'clock.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretaries of War and of the Interior to furnish to the Senate any papers or documents in their possession which may tend to explain the cause or origin of the Port Phil. Kearney massacris.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know if, in his opinion, it would advance American thetrests to make a reciprocity treaty with the Hawalian Islands.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., lowa) objected, and it goes over.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Oliv) called up a resolution, which was passed, antitorizing the owner of the 'yieht Mayllower to change her name to the Sylvia.

Mr. WADDS-(Rep., Ohio) called up a bill prohibiting Territorial officers from absenting themselves or receiving leaves of absence for more than 30 days at a time. Read three times and passed.

The House bill to amend the set entitled "An Act to Incorporate the National Soldiers' and Saliors' Orphaus' Home," was called up by Mr. Wilson and passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) called up the bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the organization of the House.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Ph.) asked in what respect

late the duties of the Cirk of the House.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Pn.) asked in what respect
this bill differed from the existing law on the subject.
Mr. TRUMBULL said it differed in providing that in
case of the absence of the Clerk the duty of organizing the House shall be performed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and in case of his absence by the Doorkeeper.

The bill was read three times and then on motion of Mr.
BUCKALEW was postponed until to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) at 7:30 called up the Tariff bill. The pending question was on Mr. Willey's amendment to increase the duty on all articles of glass-cut, engraved, printed, colored, stamed, silvered or gilded, not includingiplate glass silvered or looking-glass plates-from

40 to 50 per cent ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) moved to amend the following paragraph by adding after the words "hollow ware" he words "and on all descriptions of wrought-iron ware, on glazed, tinned or enameled cast-iron hollow ware aje

the words "and on all descriptions of wrought-iron ware, on glazed, tinned or enameled cast-iron hollow ware 4jc. 4pc." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on lead in pigs or bars from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on white lead or carbonate of lead from 4 to 4½ cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by inserting the following paragraph: "On aluminate of soda 4 of a cent per pound."

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) called upon Mr. Howe to tell the Senate what aluminate of soda was.

Mr. HOWE said he would tell if he knew, but he did not know what it was. [Langhter.]

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on wheat from 20 to 40 cents per bushel. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on flour, meal, middlings, etc., from 15 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohlo) moved to amend by increasing the duty on grindstones from 10 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per tun of 18 cubic feet. Disagreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved to amend by inserting a paragraph putting a duty of 10 cents per bushel on onts. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on soda ash from ½ to ½c. per B. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to increase the duty on malt from 30 to 40 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to increase the duty on malt from 30 to 40 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohlo) moved to amend by adding a proviso to the paragraph in relation to railroads that the law requiring certain railroads to purchase iron exclusively of American manufacture is suspended for two years. Disagreed to.

At 10:45 Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) moved to adjourn.

two years. Disagreed to.
At 10:45 Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) moved to adjourn.

Disagreed to.
Other amendments were offered, but none were acted

A call of the Yeas and Nays at II:10 p. m., showing that there was no quorum present, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMPENSATION OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to fix the compensation of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. It was read three times and passed

Commerce, reported a bill to fix the compensation of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. It was read three times and passed.

The bill fixes the pay from the first of January, 1867, as follows: To Captains on duty, \$2,500 per annum; to First Licutenants and Chief-Engineers, \$1,800; Second Licutenants and First Assistant-Engineers, \$1,500. The pay on leave of absence or while waiting orders: To Captains, \$1,800; First Licutenants and Chief-Engineers, \$1,200; The pay on leave of Licutenants and Second Assistant-Engineers, \$1,200; Third Licutenants and Second Assistant-Engineers, \$1,200; Third Licutenants and Second Assistant-Engineers, \$1,200; Third Second Section allows each officer of the Revenue Cutter Service, while on duty, one navy ration per day. The third section appropriates \$133,400 for the expenses of the Revonue Cutter Service.

A DISTRICT BILL.

On motion of Mr. KOONTZ (Rep., Pa.), the Senate bill amendatory of the act of July 5, 1860, authorizing the extension, construction and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway of a railroad between Knoxville and Monoccacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. A motion to reconsider was entered.

NATURALIZED CITAZENS AND FOREIGN MILITARY SERVICE.

taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. A motion to reconsider was entered.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND FOREIGN MILITARY SERVICE. On motion of Mr. COOK (Rep., Ill.), the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an assertion by Congress of the principles that naturalization by the United States of the native born subject of any other State, exempts such naturalized citizen from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce the rights of a citizen to the United States.

FIRE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.), on leave, introduced a bill to establish a system of Free Schools for the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Select Committee on the subject, and ordered to be printed.

The preamble to the bill states that the capital of a great nation, though a political necessity, is generally a social evil; that it is incumbent upon the nation to lessen, as far as practicable, by its aid, this evil, which, though local in its directoperation, is national in its effects as well as its causes; and that the proper training of youth is, next to Christianity, the sure remedy for such evils, and the best foundation of virtue, and a safeguard of republicanism. The bill then goes on to provide for the establishment, within one year, of a sufficient number of Common Schools in the District of Columbia for the education of every child, without distinction of any kind, between the ages of 6 and 16 years, resident therein; that no father or guardian shall be permitted to vote at any election for any public officer in the District who shall not have caused his child or ward, being of proper age, to attend the Common Schools of the Country of the country of the caused his child or ward, being of proper age, to attend the Common Schools of the country of the c

of the preceding year; and that one-third of the expense of the system shall be paid by the United States and two-thirds by the District of Columbia.

Mr. WHEON (Rep., Jowa) on leave introduced a bill to confine the rules and practice and the pleadings of the United States to the laws of the respective States. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House proceeded, as the regular business during the morning hour, to the consideration of the Senate bill, passed last session, to provide for an annual inspection of infilian affairs. The bill proposes to establish five Inspection, each to consist of three members, one Chief Inspection, to be appointed by the President for four years, one an officer of the Regalar Army, to be annually detailed by the Secretary of War, and one to be appointed annually by the President from among such persons as may be recommended by the annual meetings or conventions of religious societies of the United States. Each of the Inspectors, except the military one, is to receive \$4,000 s year in full for his services, nileage and all other expenses; and the military inspector is to seeche the same pay, mileage, and allowances as when employed in the military service. These Boards of Inspection are to visit all the Indian tribes within their respective Districts at least once in each year, to examine into their condition, &c., with power to suspend for cause any officer or employed of the Indian Department in their respective Districts, subject to the approval of the President.

The amendment offered yesterday as a substitute by, Mr. Schenck proposes and gives to the Secretary of War and we successed and possessed by the Secretary of the lift in the president.

The amendment offered yesterday as a substitute by, Mr. Schenck proposes and gives to the Secretary of the lift in the president.

The amendment of the president commissioner of Indian Affairs, and authorizes the substitution of army officers for civil superintendents and agents.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohlo) opposed the Senate

of the Army.

Mr. SCH ENCK replied that the Committee had received a combumication in the shape of a report to Gen. Grant, from Col. Parker one of his staff, and himself, an Indian Chief, covering the whole matter.

Mr. HART (Rep., N. Y.) a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, spoke against the Senate bill, which he regarded as superficial in its character, and in favor of Mr. Schenck's substitute, which he thought was the best remedy for the evil. He supposed the five churchmen were to be put into these boards of inspection, because the five politicians were considered as subjects of general deprayity. But he has heard of such a thing as a church member stealing, and he oid not believe that church member stealing, and he oid not believe that church members would be found entirely incorrupt.

Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.), favored the Senate bill; or if it were not passed he wished to see the control of Indian Affaira pass into the War Department.

Messrs. DONNELLY and CHANDLER (Dems., N. Y) of red amendments to the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow in the morning hour.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio), on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending for three months from the close of the present session the time for codifying the laws relating to customs, which was passed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER PRESENTED EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. Mr. SCHENCK replied that the Committee had received

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:
From the Secretary of War, transmitting papers in the case of Michael Metame's claim for services of the brig Charles Warner, which was referred to the Committee on Calms. Transmitting Gen. Cram's report on the St. Clair Flats, and Gen. Warren's report of surveys of Upper Mississippi River and its tibutaries, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Relative to the condition of affairs in Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. From the Secretary of State and Navy, with statements of disbursements of contingent funds, which was laid on the table.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.
The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. POMEROY (Rep., N. Y.) in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The question was on Mr. Williams's amendment, as

The question was on Mr. Williams's amendment, as mended on motion of Mr. Stevens, to strike out the word Rome" from the list of places where Ministers resident are stationed, and to add the provise that no money shall e paid for the support of the United States Legation at tome, or for the future expenses of such Legation.

Mr. DODGE (Rep., N. Y.) supported the amendment, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Rome, from the Rev. Dr. Pryme, dated Jan. 4, 1867, establishing the fact of the late suppression of the Protestant worship at Rome, and declaring that Papal Rome was ess tolerant than Pagan Rome had been.

Mr. BANKS (Bep., Mass.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affors, suggested that the statement in the letter read had reference to English and not to American matters. The Secretary of State had notified the House that no official information had been received on the subject from the American Minister at Rome.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) remarked that the Roman Government had no representative here, and consequently the American Government should have no representative here.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) explained that if Rome sent a minister here he would be entitled to precedence over the Diplomatic Corps, a thing to which the people would probable object. probably object.
Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) remarked that that was simply a matter of etiquette adopted only in Catholic

simply a matter of eliquette adopted only in Catholic countries.

Mr. BANKS insisted that that was the rule wherever the Papal Government had representation, and remarked that that was the reason why there was no Roman Embassador to the principal Protestant countries.

Mr. KASSON interposed the remark that it was on the score of the supremacy of the church.

Mr. BANKS went on to say that he would not object to omitting the appropriation for representation at Rome, but he would not have the House take that decisive action without official information to base it on.

Mr. STEVENS called attention to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Adams stated that all Presbyterian worship had been prohibited within the walls of Rome.

Mr. BANKS explained that Dr. Adams's language was hypothetical.

Mr. BANKS explained that Dr. Admiss anguage hypothetical.
Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) remarked that this Government should not have had a representative in Rome for the last ten years. It was a useless expenditure.
Mr. FINCK (Dem., Ohio) opposed the amendment, deprecating it as an attack on the Papal Government, and on the Roman-Catholic people of this country.
Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cal.) also opposed it on the ground that an Embassy was required at Rome to look after the interests of American travelers and residents there.

there.
Mr. BANKS called attention to the fact that the Roman

Mr. BANKS called attention to the fact that the Roman Government had exhibited an entire willingness to surrender Surratt, one of the assassins of President Lincoln, without any condition whatever, while there was no extradition treaty between the two Governments. Probably no other Governments would have done so. The Italian Government had declared it would not surrender him except on condition that he should not be subjected to capital punishment.

Mr. HHL. (Hep., Ind.) opposed the amendment on the ground that it did not appear that any peculiar indignity was offered by the Roman Government to American citizens. That they were treated as the subjects of other countries.

ountries.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N.Y.) regarded the whole movement as one of a religious character, and he therefore ondemned it, while at the same time he declared himself a fuvor of abolishing almost all the missions, and of establishing consulates in their stead.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that the Pope was the only oreign ruler who had formally recognized the Confedercy.

Mr. BANKS said that was a mistake. Mr. STEVENS inquired what other sovereign had

one so. Mr. BANKS did not mean that any other had done so, Mr. BANKS did not mean that any other had done so, but that the Pope had not done so.

Mr. STEVENS inquired whether the Pope had not written to the President of the Confederacy.

Mr. BANKS explained that Jefferson Davis had written to the Pope introducing some person, and that the Pope had, in reply, addressed Davis by the same title by which Davis had described himself. He thought there was no act on record showing that the Roman Government had recognized the Confederate Government in any other way.

Mr. GRINNELL (Rep., Iowa) inquired whether the Pople had not expressed sympathy with the Rebel Government.

ernment.

Mr. BANKS believed not, but that the correspondence would show that the Pope had expressed a desire for The amendment was modified so as to strike out Rome and to add a proviso that no money appropriated should

be paid for the support of an American legation at Rome after the close of the present fiscal year. The amendment was finally adopted by \$1 to 48. Subequently, provision was made for a Consul at Rome.

sequently, provision was made for a Consul at Rome.

Mr. CHANLER moved to strike out the clause for salary of the interpreter at Japan, on the precedent just established in regard to Rome. It was negatived.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohlo) moved an amendment requiring consuls to be native-born citizens, or naturalized citizens of the United States.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) moved to strike out the clause appropriating \$25,070 for expenses of the commission to run and mark the boundary-line between the United States and the British Possessions bounding on Washington Territory. It was negatived, but on the noashington Territory. It was negatived, but on the mo-on of Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) a provise was added that o further expenditure for that purpose should be author-ed.

tzed.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Pa.) moved a provise for the abolishment of commissions at New-Grenada, Belivia, Reuador, Venezuela, Paraguay, and the Central American Republics, and for the substitution there of consular legacies.
Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) made the point of order that
the amendment was not in order, as it proposed to change

xisting laws.
The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order and the The CHAIRSAN sustained the point of order and the Amendment was not entertained.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House. The bill appropriates among other items the following: Por salaries of Ministers.

For salaries of Secretaries of Legation at Landon

For salaries of Secretaries of Legation at London and Paris.
For interpretors at Chica, Turkey, and Japan...
Contingent expenses, all the missions abroad.
Contingent expenses, all the missions abroad.
For relief of American seamen abroad.
Recognition services of foreign shipmasters and crows.
Stationery, &c.
Office rent for consulates...
Expenses for the suppression of the African slave

Expenses under the act to encourage immigration 20,600 Expenses under the Neutrality act. 20,000 Expense of running boundary line of Washington 20,000

Expense of running boundary line of Washington
Territory. 28,070
Second installment of capitalization of Scheldt
dues. 55,584
MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.
The Committee of the Whole then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy. The aggregate appropriations in this bill are \$408.900, comprising the following:
Pay of officers, inspectors, cadets, and musicians \$134,840
Improvement of buildings. 40,000
Removal and enlargament of gas-works. 20,000
Removal and enlargament of gas-works. 20,000
Fire-proof building for public offices. 15,000
Buildings, &c., for chemical laboratory. 20,000
For a stable and forage-house. 10,000
On motion of Mr. MORRILL. (Rep., Vt.) the two latter items were struck out of the bill.
Mr. STEYENS (Rep., Pa.) moved additional sections to allow cadets the rations now received by acting midahipmen of the Naval Academy, commencing with the date of the law authorizing the same, and allowing the assistant professer of Spanish the same pay add emoluments allowed to the other assistant professors.

The first part of the rusendment gave rise to considerable opposition and discussion.
Mr. RICE (Rep., Mass.), Chairm in of the Committee on Naval Affairs, explained that there were no acting midahipmen at the Naval Academy, but simple midahipmen, and that they received 2500 a year and no rations. They were only called acting midahipmen when they were in actual sea service, and then they got a ration as every other naval officer did.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 54 to 44.
The committee then rose and reported to the House the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the Military Academy Appropriation bill. They remain over till to-morrow for the action of the House.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.) tried to have an evening season for general business, but the House declined to agree to that.
GOVENMENT ADVERTISISG—MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.
On notion of Mr. UPSON (Rep., Mich.), the Committee on Printing was instructed to report by what authority Govenment ad stead of friendly discussion and action, or great questions of national policy, acrimonious discussion prevails, and harmony seems to have fied from the Capitol. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KETCHAM (Rep., N. V.) presented a petition of A. B. Knapp and 63 others of Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y., for increased protection on Anterican wool.

CORRECTION—ADJOURNMENT.

Some Philadelphia paper attributes to Mr. O'Neill the bill introduced to extend suffrage in the District of Commits to women. That bill was introduced, not by Mr. O'Neill, but by Mr. Noell of Missouri.

The House, at 4½ p. m., adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

KENTUCKY. GARRET DAVIS RE-ELECTED SENATOR. THE THE THE TOTHE THE THE

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30 .- Garret Davis was elected United States Senator by the combined vote of the Democrats and Conservatives. The vote stood 78 against 41 for Bristow, together with a few scattering votes. THE CONGRESS ELECTION.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Private dispatches received from Frankfort state that the Senate has passed a bill fixing the Congressional Election for the 4th of May. It is apprehended that the House will not con-POLITICAL.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION. TOPEKA, Jan. 30 .- The House to-day, after a long discussion, passed in Committee of the Whole the proposition to submit to the people the question of amending the Constitution so as to strike out the word "white." A resolution was passed asking Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the contagion among cattle known as Spanish fever. A concurrent resolution was introduced into the Senate relative to the death of James H. Lane.

KANSAS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE THE CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 30 .- The friends of the Hon. Onslow Steams, to the number of 150, including many of the most prominent Republicans of New-Hampshire, held a Convention here last night. They passed resolutions strongly protesting against the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention, but adjourned without making an independent combation for Governor.

CONNECTICUT.

We are requested by Jonathan Godfrey, Chairman of the Congressional Committee for the Fourth of the Congressional Committee for the Fourth (Hubbard's) District, to state, that the call for the meeting of the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from that District as published in The Bridgeport Standard of Jan. 29, is spurious, and was issued without the authority of the Committee. Such Convention will be held at Bridgeport on Feb. 14, and not Feb. 4, as was therein stated.

MEXICO.

A LETTER FROM GEN. ESCOBEDO. T TRIRGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867. The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Escobedo, dated Saltillo Jan. 9, and received to-day by the Mexican Ministry:

I arrived in this city yesterday with the Second Divi-sion of the Northern Army and a part of the trains of arms and ammunition, which we take to the interior of the Repulic. My march had been delayed somewhat because I did not like to go without the arms, am-munition and clothing necessary to raise and organize a large army in Central Mexico,

WEST INDIES.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.-Havana advices have been received up to the 26th. The gunboat Winooski and cutter Hugh McCulloch are still in the harbor. So far Secretary Seward's mission is involved in mystery The report that the bay of Samana bad

mystery' The report that the bay of Samana had been bargained for was revived. Don Luis Arroyo, Maximilian's Minister, has arrived, en route for the United States on an important mission. Señora Peralta, the Mexican Prima Donna, is creating a great furore. Scott Jenkins, an old resident and planter of Matamoros, has died. The birthday to the Spanish throne was celebrated on the 23d by a great party. The presence at Havana of the United States steamships Winooski and Florida—the latter from Port-an-Prince and Hayti on the 18th inst.—gives rise to much gossip in relation to the Seward mission. A very important meeting of merchants was held on Monday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of attracting to Havana the warehousing and transit trade in cotton, which had been abandoned in consequence of the royal order of 1867. It was resolved to memorialize the Queen in favor of the revocation of said order; of the exemption from tunnage dues of all vessels loaded with cotton, and of the abolition of the present duty of 14 per cent levied on all bonded cotton. The merchants ask the support of the mercantile firms of Barcelone, Malaga, and other ports in Spain, in favor of the measures proposed.

The Diario says that Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot

of the measures proposed.

The Diario says that Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot has been ordered to Vera Cruz with the frigate Themis. He is to take command of the French naval forces in the Gulf

CANADA.

CANADA.

CHESCA, Jan. 30.—The 30th Regiment were supplied with new Snyder rifles on yesterday. To-day the Royal Artillery were out on the ice for target practice. Masquerades on the Ice are all the rage at present, and come off nightly on the different skating ponds. The sufferers by the late fire are clamorous to receive the money, and refuse to sign an address of thanks to the subscribers until they do.

TEMPERANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY.

BY THE REGRAPH TO THE THIBENS.

AUBLIEN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The New-York State Temperance Society met in annual convention in Auburn this morning and organized, Geo. J. S. Smith in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hawley of Auburn, the Rev. R. Fisk of Auburn was appointed Secretary for the session. There was a large attendance. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held here on Tuesday ovening, when a City Temperance Society was organized, and 450 were enrolled as members. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The steamer Constitu-tion for Panama to-day carries \$1,200,000 in treasure, \$050,000 of which is for New-York. She takes, also, 9,200 barrels of flour, and over 500 sacks of wheat.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE CHEVES PLANTATION TROUBLE-A COLLISION WITH THE MILITARY. TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

the Cheves Plantation, South Carolina. The negroes will not leave the place and still refuse to make any contracts for this year. A collision took place this morning, in which Lieut. Lemon of the Freedmen's Bureau, was shot in the left arm. He returned the fire and killed the negro. It is reported that Capt, Brandt is now held as a prisoner by the negroes. Col. Sibley has proceeded with 70 men to the scene of action. Rumors of an engagement are prevalent. A surgeon of the 16th Infantry has been sent over, and we are now waiting for the arrival of the boat for further particulars.

quiet now,, but it was deemed necessary to leave a heavy guard to retain order.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. GALVESTON, Jan. 30 .- The New Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has obolished the

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE—DISPOSITION OF THE UNITED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The Speaker to-day laid before the House a communication from the Secre-tary of War, in reply to a resolution of that body in relation to affairs in Texas. Among the papers is the

relation to affairs in Texas. Among the papers is the following:

HDORS DEPT. OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, July 21, 1866.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEO. LEE, Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Gutf, New-Orleans.

Colonel: I send to-day an application from Mrs. L. E. Potts of Paris, Lamar County, Texas, to the Precident, for troops to be sent to that locality for the protection of the people, and particularly of the freedmen, whom she represents to be subject to much ill-treatment on the part of their former masters. This application is referred from the headquarters of the army of Gen. Sheridan, through the commander of the Freedmen's Burcan, but it was inadvertently, no doubt, ent to Gen. Eddoo, whorefors it to Gen. Sheridan, through these headquarters. I get frequent complaints from the north-easters section of the State regarding the condition of that part of the country of the barbarities practiced toward refugees and freedmen; but owing to the want of force for the purpose nothing could be done in the matter. The troops we have are already widely distributed, generally in one company posts, and in some instances in detachments of 40 or 50 men, with large commands at San Antonic and Austin, which latter are held ready for any emergency, but as the remainder of the 17th United States Infantry will soon be here, we will have a good increase to our force. I would ask the Major-General commanding to the distribution to be made of it. The first battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, which is a fully organized, is distributed in this section of the State, at posts of one company excepting at Galveston, where there are two companies. On the arrival of the remainder, now on the way, the three hattallons will be filled to their maximum neasily. I think that the north-east and northern portions of the State should be garrisoned; but as infantry sense to be of companies in an end of the remainder of the second battallon at San Antonio, the Fourth Cavairy, or at any rate eight companies of fit, be sent into the serv

LOUISIANA.

BY TREBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Weather clear and warm. Business slacking. The market is bare of provisions, caused by the suspension of navigation on the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

COLORADO. GOV. CUMMINGS'S REPLY TO THE HON. J. Q.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Gov. Cummings of Colorado publishes a card to-day in reply to the telegram of Mr. Charles, which appeared in Monday's papers, and emphatically controverts the truth of the latter's statement in relation to the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes from the jury box in Colorado. The Gov-

mulattoes from the jury box in Colorado. The Governor copies the law excluding negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors, which he vetoed, and which was subsequently passed over the veto. In connection with this subject Gov. Cummings adds the following, which was passed by the House of Representatives of that Territory on the 11th inst. 1.

Whereas, The administration of His Excellency Alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado Territory, has been marked by an unprecedented prosperity in all departments of business, and our relations with the various and numerous Indian tribes during His Excellency's supportented and the Territory, by the ability and promptions of action in the administration of its Exceutive and Indian affairs, has become a desirable and safe residence for the intelligent and enterprising thousands of the older communities, opening up an unequaled field for the profitable investment of capital and labor: therefore,

Be it remitted, by the People of Colorado Territory represented in the House of Representatives of the Skrik Session of its Legislature. That their thanks are due and are hereby tendered to his Excellency, Alexander Cummings, Governor of the Skrik Session of its Legislature, That their thanks are due and are hereby tendered to his Excellency, Alexander Cummings, Governor of Indian Affairs of Colorado Territory, for the promptness, ability and integrity of his administration.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be instructed to present a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency, alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado Territory, and also forward a copy of the same to our delegate in the Congress of the United States at Washington.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gov. Cummings is here by request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to meet the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of New-Mexico, with a view to furfusioner of Indian Affairs, to meet the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of New-Mexico, with a view to furfusioner of Indian Affairs of New-Mexico

Bosron, Jan. 30.-The steamship Asia sailed at 7 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, via Halifax, with 28 passengers for the former place and 18 for the latter. She

There is considerable ice in our harbor, but not enough to lupede navigation. CONVENTION OF MAINE SHIPBUILDERS. AUGUSTA, Jan. 30.—The Maine shipbuilders held a Convention at the State House to-day at which a disens sion took place respecting the onerous duties imposed by

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Jan. 30,-The following is a summery

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30 .- There is further trouble on

Later.-Col. Sibley has returned, and reports all

former order in regard to labor, and the freedmen now contract like anybody else for the best they can get.

following:

The above letter was forwarded to the Headquar ters of the Army in Washington for its attention.

BUSINESS AT NEW-ORIEANS

THE TERRITORIES.

CHARLES,

NEW-ENGLAND.

SAILING OF THE ASIA-INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. BY THEMSKAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

passengers for the former place and is for the latter. She takes no specie. The mail bags containing letters for Prussia, France and Belgium was lost of the mail wagon while en route to the steamer Asia's wharf to-day, and consequently missed transmission by that steamer. The eletters were subsequently found, however, and will be dispatched by the next outward bound steamer.

The night train between Springfield and Albany has been discontinued, in consequence of the bad state of the railroad between those two cities.

The amount of Internal Revenue tax for December in this district, as returned to the United States Assessor of the district, was \$167,833 99.

A special meeting of the Department of Trade and Finance of the American Local Science Association was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Chauncey and Bedford-sta., commencing at 10 a. m., and continuing throughout the day. The meeting was called for the purpose of listening to the views of prominent members of the Association upon subjects of great interest as relating to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Papers were read by Professor A. L. Perry, Hamilton A. Hill, Edward Atkinson and Joseph S. Fay on Steam Nazigution, the Collection of the Revenue, the Common Supply and other subjects.

The total amount thus far received by the Committee about \$10,000.

There is considerable ice in our harbor, but not enough

Congress upon our shipbuilding and navigation interests. They voted to memorialize for a drawback of duties on articles actually entering into ship building, and for a medification of the Excise tax and other burdens. A delegation will be sent to Washington. Representatives from all the leading ship building places were present, and the proceedings were carnest and harmonious.

BY THERERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

washington, Jan. 30.—The following is a summary of the Supreme Court business to day:

No. 220, O'Neil, plaintiff in error, agt. Kilpatrick, Callfornia land titles, submitted.

No. 129, De Ropentigny et al., petitioners and apellant, agt. United States; on argument, will occupy Thursday.

The prize cases follow.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Johnson 28t. United States: argument accitioned.